

ARGUMENT HEARD IN DIVORCE SUIT

Sensational Charges Made by Attorneys in Tenney Case.

HUSBAND CALLED BITTER NAMES

Attorney Royall Says He Is Unworthy of Belief—Evidence Presented to Incriminate Both Parties—Name of Prominent Georgian Is Involved.

Final argument in the Tenney divorce proceedings began yesterday morning before Judge Daniel Grinnan in the Chancery Court, continuing throughout the day. The entire morning was consumed by William L. Royall, counsel for Mrs. Emma S. Tenney, who filed the first action for separation with alimony. Late in the afternoon L. O. Wendenburg began an argument for George O. Tenney, president of the Atlantic Bitulthite Company, who answered his wife's suit with an action for absolute divorce.

Mr. Wendenburg will continue his argument this morning and Mr. Royall will close. The case will then be submitted to Judge Grinnan, and as there are several volumes of typewritten depositions, it is anticipated that a final decision may be delayed for several weeks.

**Sensational Charges.** There were many sensational episodes in the argument and many citations of evidence in efforts to show improper relations between the parties, through a period of years past. In Mr. Royall's argument he quoted a letter from one Mary Horn to Mr. Tenney of a decidedly compromising nature. In reply Mr. Wendenburg said the Horn letter was written many years ago, and that Mrs. Tenney continued to live with her husband for some time after becoming acquainted with its contents, both parties apparently having made efforts to keep the family together for the sake of a daughter, Miss Alida Tenney, now the wife of Tillman Bunch, a nephew of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina.

On the other hand, Mr. Wendenburg quoted depositions to show improper relations between Mrs. Tenney and Major E. C. Gordon, at one time a Baptist minister, and in recent years a capitalist and promoter. It was stated that he had known the Tenneys in infancy and had followed them from place to place and visited at the home in the absence of Mr. Tenney, and depositions from several cities were quoted to show that relations between Tenney and Major Gordon were common.

**Gordon Makes No Reply.** No deposition was secured from Major Gordon himself, who has made no reply to charges made first by Mr. Tenney in his bill for divorce. Mr. Royall represented that Major Gordon, a brother of the late General John H. Gordon, had great pride in his family, and was so much troubled at having his name connected with so scandalous a fact that the reason was unseated. Mr. Wendenburg said that on the occasion when Mrs. Tenney attempted to secure such a deposition, Major Gordon was intoxicated, and that since he has been able to transcribe his name and protect large schemes, giving no evidence otherwise of being non compos mentis.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Tenney was in court, and they were thus saved much embarrassment, for the attorneys were unable to produce them in person on either side. Mr. Royall characterized Mr. Tenney as a "liar and scoundrel," with "no more regard for his oath than a Sioux Indian has for the Ten Commandments."

**Family History Paraded.** The family history was paraded in court from the day when Mr. Tenney, a young civil engineer, married an exceedingly handsome woman two years earlier than himself, secured employment as an engineer for a development company, at Decatur, Alabama, which Major Gordon was promoter and president. Mr. Tenney later had a government contract at Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, and was there by Major Gordon's side.

He later lived in Spartanburg, S. C., where his wife was absent much of the time visiting Major Gordon's sister and others. Letters from Mr. Tenney urging her to return home from the care of the child were read. The daughter developed tuberculosis, and after more or less discussion was taken to Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Tenney charges that his wife got tired of the lack of society in the tuberculosis colony, and that the next thing he heard of them they were down on the Pacific coast at a society resort. It was brought out that Mrs. Tenney is a sister of the Dowager Empress Von Krakow, and is ambitious socially.

**Says Client Is Victim of Conspiracy.** Mr. Royall charged that his client was the victim of a conspiracy, fomented by "Tenney the perjurer." A great deal was made of the finding by Mrs. Tenney, then living at the Jefferson Hotel, of a part of a woman's attire in her husband's rooms at the Hotel Richmond, where she also found certain incriminating letters. Mr. Tenney said that the article of dress had been left in the bureau by a drummer who had had the room before him.

Tillman Bunch, now son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Tenney, was described by Mr. Royall as a common drunkard and gambler. "This man," said George O. Tenney, "shouted Mr. Royall, as though that were in his judgment the last infamy—a man fit for nothing but to be hanged." It seems that Bunch furnished certain affidavits or statements to Mr. Tenney which were offered as evidence. The affidavits Mr. Royall ridiculed as concerned with "rumors" of what occurred twenty years ago, and Mr. Royall intimated broadly that Bunch had wormed certain of the information out of Mrs. Tenney, and then sold it to her husband.

Reference was also made to alleged illicit relations between Mrs. Tenney and Colonel Byrd, of Atlanta, which Mr. Royall charged was a "scandal."

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STAUNTON CALLS FOR OUTSIDE AID

At Midnight City Experiencing One of Worst Fires in Its History

LOSSES ALREADY REACH \$300,000

Several Business Houses Destroyed and Big Warehouses in Flames, With C. & O. Station Apparently Doomed. Department Unable to Cope With Blaze.

**Fire Under Control.** (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Staunton, Va., March 21.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning it is believed that the fire is under control. While the losses are still burning fiercely, it is believed that there will be no further spread of the flames, and that the Chesapeake and Ohio station will be saved. Apparatus from the Charlottesville and Harrisonburg departments has arrived and is aiding the local firemen in fighting the fire. Their aid and a fortunate shift of the wind will probably prevent any further destruction.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Staunton, Va., March 21.—Staunton at midnight is experiencing one of the biggest and most destructive fires in the history of the city, and it is estimated that the losses at this time were in the neighborhood of \$300,000. Several buildings burning and others threatened. At this hour it seems almost certain that the Chesapeake and Ohio passenger and freight station will be destroyed.

The fire started in the livery stable of J. A. Garland, south of Johnson Street, and the big structure was soon a mass of flames. The entire department was quickly on the scene, but the fire took great headway, and it soon spread to adjoining buildings in both directions. From the Garland stables, the flames spread to several adjoining warehouses and business blocks. First to follow was the agricultural and implement house, and J. Nef, the building belonging to Mrs. Dennis Brown; then the grain, hay and fertilizer establishment of W. C. Bosserman & Co.; then the building occupied by V. E. Erbe, the dealer in supplies. The flames from this latter building jumped across the street, and soon the large unoccupied structure, belonging to T. J. Hounihan, on the corner of Central Avenue and Johnson Street, was in flames. The fire was halted in this direction, the wind being right to keep the flames from the main business section.

**Spreads in Another Direction.** In the opposite direction from the stable a second building belonging to Mrs. Dennis Brown, and occupied by the Chesapeake and Ohio passenger and freight station, was burned, and the flames then reached the Chesapeake and Ohio depot, which was completely destroyed. The recently completed three-story brick building occupied by the grocery firm of R. L. Stratton & Co. The fire leaped across Lewis Creek, in the direction of the Chesapeake and Ohio passenger and freight station, and within a short while four or five big brick warehouses occupied by several hay, grain and feed and other wholesale establishments, were a mass of flames.

In addition, the buildings were burning, and their total destruction seems almost assured. The Chesapeake and Ohio Depot also seems doomed, but heroic efforts are being made to save this building.

With the destruction of the buildings mentioned on the east side, it is possible that the entire block between Johnson and Augusta Streets and Middlebrook Avenue will go. This, of course, includes most of the buildings which are already in ruins.

Early during the progress of the fire the cables crossing Johnson Street carrying the telegraph wires were burned, and outside communication is possible only over the long-distance telephone.

**Outside Help Asked.** When the local department realized its inability to cope with the fire, Charlottesville, Cincinnati, and Harrisonburg were appealed to for aid, and advice as to what help can soon be expected from those towns. The Charlottesville department at midnight notified Staunton that it was at the depot ready to start as soon as arrangements are made by the railroad company.

Unless the wind changes, the fire will be stopped at the Chesapeake and Ohio Depot. The water pressure is all that could be desired, but the conflagration is too great for the resources of the local fire-fighters.

It is not possible to give any accurate estimate of the losses already incurred or of the amount of insurance carried by any of the firms.

ALLEGED SPIES HELD

**Said to Have Been Seeking Information About Germany's Ships.** Hamburg, March 20.—Five persons, including one foreigner, are under arrest, charged with espionage. The foreigner had been for some time under close observation by government detectives, who were endeavoring to establish relations with the shipyard employees. A special detective sent from Berlin to investigate the case placed the foreigner and the others under arrest. It is asserted that a second foreigner managed to elude the detectives. Four of the prisoners are shipyard employees, and they are accused of supplying information about the warships.

So far as can be ascertained the incriminating material found is not of a grave character, but the police are unusually reticent. Conflicting reports are current regarding the nationality of the prisoners. It is alleged in some quarters that the chief spy is an Englishman. This is denied elsewhere, but it is admitted by officials of the marine department that he is an Englishman.

ISSUES WARNING TO ALL MEXICANS

Limantour Tells Them Dangers Are Increasing Daily.

HE'S BEARER OF NO PROPOSALS

Declares It Absurd to Think He Could Carry Paper From Leaders of Rebels—Government Never Will Consent to Treat With Armed Men.

Mexico City, March 20.—With a warning to all Mexicans that with every day the rebellion continues the danger of international complications increases, a plea to them to rally to the support of General Diaz, and a declaration that the government never can enter into peace negotiations with individuals in arms, Finance Minister Jose Y. Limantour has entered upon the task of pacification which the world at large has set for him, and upon the outcome of which the whole world is interested.

The special car in which he traveled from New York reached the National Station here at 10 o'clock to the minute to-day. Hundreds of persons, among whom were many officials and sprinkling of women, were on hand to greet the travelers.

**Meeting Is Deferred.** President Diaz's greeting was conveyed through one of his official family, the meeting between the two most talked of men in the republic having been deferred until later.

Mr. Limantour and the members of his family went at once by automobile to the Limantour home, in a nearly suburban, where later the minister received representatives of the press. Mr. Limantour declared that the statement that he was the bearer of conditions to form the establishment of international relations by the Matros in New York, was an absurdity. "With bad grace could I be the bearer of such a paper, when publicly I have declared that the government could never enter into negotiations with individuals in arms. A government should do that which a reasonable public opinion demands, but it should not, and cannot, on pain of extinguishing itself, accede to the armed pressure of a group of misadvised sons of the country. They must lay down their arms if they wish to bring about the reforms that may be necessary."

Of the insurrection itself Mr. Limantour had nothing to add, he said, to what he has previously said—that it constitutes treason.

"It is a crime of 'lesa patria' that those Mexicans who are fighting in the ranks of the insurgents are committing, because every day the danger of international complications increases. I hope earnestly that those misguided citizens who have taken part in this movement will soon open their eyes to the light of reason, and not remain longer deaf to the persuasive voice of patriotism."

In reply to a suggestion that great results were expected to follow his return to Mexico, he said: "It is a heavy burden that public opinion would place upon me, and no one man can carry it without the co-operation of all good Mexicans. I furthermore cannot understand why such an effort is demanded of me, when the direction of the policy of our government is in the hands of a man more than the illustrious statesman who has formed the country, who has developed it and has given it a high place among the nations."

**Declares It Absurd.** "There was published this morning," it was suggested, "a dispatch from New York, in which Gustavo A. Madero declared that you had returned to Mexico to take charge temporarily of the presidency of the republic."

"Another absurdity," said Mr. Limantour. "Already, in times past, when some of my friends have besought me to become a candidate for the vice-presidency, I declared my firm resolution to accept no such office, and I have political post, much less would I think of such a thing at the present time, when it is the duty of all good Mexicans to rally about General Diaz to avert the dangers that menace our common country."

**Demands City's Surrender.** Nogales, Ariz., March 20.—Word was received here today that General Cabral at the head of 700 insurgents, had appeared at the gates of the city of Hermosillo, the capital of the state of Sonora, and demanded its surrender. The railroad officials have been notified to have ready two special trains to transport Mexican troops from the border to Hermosillo. The rebels are said to have wrecked a train at La Colorado. It was Cabral's force which exterminated a Federal detachment at Cuppas recently.

**Soft Nose Bullets Used.** El Paso, Tex., March 20.—Soft nose bullets, forbidden by the rules of war, are being used by both sides in the Mexican campaign. Colonel Cuellar, who commanded the Mexican troops at the battle of Casas Grandes, reports officially that nearly all the wounded men retired their injured from soft nosed bullets. The report also comes from Agua Prieta that almost every Federal soldier wounded there was shot with a soft nosed bullet.

The Herald correspondent wires today from Hermosillo, Sonora, that he saw the Federal march on Saturday night with their belts full of soft nosed bullets. He says there were no hospital appliances and no doctors with the Federals.

**Dragged Across Line.** Douglas, Ariz., March 20.—A deserter from the Mexican army, a deserter from the Mexican army, was caught in Douglas today by two Mexican officers and dragged across the line to Agua Prieta. Americans and Mexicans in Douglas became greatly excited during the incident, and crowds congregated to witness the scene. Ten minutes later the captain of the Mexican rurales was captured, armed, on a street on this side of the international line and taken to the Douglas jail.

Asks Annuity of \$3,600 From Her Former Husband



JOHN ARMSTRONG CHALONIER. PRINCE PIERRE TROUBETZKOY. Known as Amelie Rives, the author, and former wife of John Armstrong Chalonier.

KOKOVSOFF BECOMES PREMIER OF RUSSIA

Selected by Emperor Soon After Resignation of Stolypin. WHOLE CABINET TO QUIT

Small Comfort for Reactionaries Who Sought Premier's Downfall. Proceedings in Cox Case Set for Same Hour Before Two Judges.

St. Petersburg, March 20.—P. A. Stolypin, Premier and Minister of the Interior, resigned to-day, and his resignation was promptly accepted by Emperor Nicholas.

Kokovsoff, Minister of Finance in the Stolypin cabinet, will be the new Premier, and unless unexpected circumstances intervene, his appointment will be gazetted to-morrow.

The Council of the Empire is in session to-night with reference to the situation, and it is believed that the members will formally to tender their resignations as an indication of solidarity and adherence to the ex-Premier.

**A Personal Issue.** Premier Stolypin presented his resignation personally to the Emperor. His action was due to the rejection by the Council of the Empire of the Zemstvo bill for self-government in the nine Western provinces. The Premier decided to make the crisis a personal issue, and the quickness of the Emperor's answer was accepted in certain quarters as substantiating the report current recently that the Emperor had abandoned the Premier to his fate, by making the conservatives in the Council of the Empire, through M. Troppoff, to vote "according to their consciences."

But it was learned later that the selection of M. Kokovsoff was made by the Emperor on M. Stolypin's recommendation after His Majesty had exhausted all means to persuade the latter to retain his post. The reactionary groups which plotted Stolypin's fall thus got small satisfaction.

The present crisis, like that in 1909, when the question of the reorganization of the Russian admiralty came near to disrupting the Cabinet, seems to indicate that the reactionaries lack a statesman of the proper calibre to command His Majesty's confidence.

**Reputation Sold.** Kokovsoff's reputation as a careful statesman is so solid that the Bourse reacted favorably on rumors of his appointment. The Duma's attitude has not yet been defined, but M. Kokovsoff has undoubtedly done much during the last two years to regain the confidence which was impaired by his exclamation in the Duma in May, 1909: "Thank God, there is no Parliament in Russia!"

On the financial, Jewish and foreign questions, Kokovsoff has maintained an enlightened and moderate attitude. He opposed the excesses of nationalism and co-operated with the Duma in effecting extensive reforms in the finances of the country. He shut off many vexatious claims on the treasury, based in many cases on falsified Imperial grants, and millions thereby were saved yearly.

**Rumor of Murder.** St. Petersburg, March 20.—It is rumored here that M. Korostovetz, the Russian minister to China, has been murdered in Peking. Neither the Foreign Office nor the War Office has been able to confirm the report up to a late hour to-night.

Advices received by the Associated Press direct from Peking late this afternoon mentioned the Russian legation in connection with the Russo-Chinese negotiations, but make no reference to any untoward event which might have furnished the basis of the rumors at St. Petersburg.

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WILLING TO GIVE \$3,600 YEARLY TO FORMER WIFE

Princess Troubetzkoy Will Receive It From Chalonier's Estate.

PROMISE MADE BEFORE DIVORCE

Former Amelie Rives Files Demand for Allowance, and Master of Merry Mills Says He Will Make Good His Word and Let Her Have It.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) New York, March 20.—According to legal papers filed in the Supreme Court to-day, Princess Amelie Troubetzkoy, whose maiden name was Amelie Rives, has made a demand for an allowance of \$3,600 a year enjoyed by her first husband, John Armstrong Chalonier, when in his home in Virginia, known as John Armstrong Chalonier.

In 1895 Amelie Rives Chalonier got a decree of divorce from Chalonier in South Dakota. On February 1, 1896, she was married to Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy. She is now living with the prince in this city.

Upon application of Thomas T. Sherman, committee of the estate of John Armstrong Chalonier, an "incompetent" in this State, Justice Gay, in the Supreme Court, has just appointed John M. McKellar referee to pass upon the claim of the princess.

**Willing to Pay It.** In his petition, Mr. Sherman, who was represented by Joseph H. Choate Jr., set forth that the Princess Troubetzkoy asserted she was entitled to receive the allowance of \$3,600 a year from the estate of her former husband, and that she had represented to him her belief that Chalonier, during the year allowance would add to the happiness of Chalonier, and that he had expressed the wish that the allowance be paid to her.

Mr. Sherman set forth in his petition that the princess said that prior to the divorce she trusted to the care of Chalonier \$20,000 in various amounts. She said that in consideration of her not making any demand for the return of the money, which was declared to be part of her earnings from her writings (she is the author of several novels), and in further consideration that she would not demand alimony, Chalonier promised and agreed to pay to her \$3,600 a year during the remainder of her life. She said that after Chalonier was declared an incompetent in this State that none of the alimony was paid to her.

Mr. Sherman further set forth that on June 23, 1899, Chalonier was, by judgment of the Supreme Court here, declared to be an incompetent, and was committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains. He said that in November, 1900, Chalonier escaped from that asylum and went to Virginia, where he has since remained. He now lives on his farm, Merry Mills, near Cobham, in Albemarle county, Va. In the court in Virginia he succeeded in having himself declared competent and competent and assumed the name of Chalonier, which he asserted was the original family name.

**Property Worth \$1,000,000.** Mr. Sherman further set forth in detail Chalonier's interests in properties worth \$1,000,000, part of it valuable real estate in this city.

John Armstrong Chalonier, or Chalonier, is a brother of former Lieutenant Governor Lewis H. Chalonier, and of Robert Winthrop Chalonier, the husband of Lina Cavallieri, to whom he gave practically all of his property by a prenuptial agreement. The litigation which grew out of the agreement, so far as is known, is still pending.

**"Raise Flap of the Tent."** "Now that the Princess Troubetzkoy wants \$3,600 yearly from me, and has so declared herself, I shall raise the flap of my tent, with the remark that I take a small squint at the circus that will be pulled off in the New York courts when my case comes up," said John Armstrong Chalonier, at the Westmorland Club last night.

"On the first part of the schedule of my property and income for the past year, recently filed in the New York Supreme Court by Thomas T. Sherman, the falsely alleged committee of my estate, I have no objection to my name in the Federal Circuit Court in New York City for said property, appears an item concerning an advance made in or about 1896 of several hundred dollars to the Princess Amelie Troubetzkoy, secured by several hundred shares of the Self-Threading Sewing Machine Company."

**Present to His Wife.** "Said shares were made over to the latter by me at a present while she was my wife, with the remark that in time they would bring her in annually \$2,500 income."

"Said shares would have done so had not the late Stanford White, followed by the late President Hull Butler, both involved in the conspiracy against my liberty and property, the first step of which plot was to get me into Bloomingdale on a perjured and false charge of lunacy, throttled the company. Attorneys belonging to the said sewing machine company met with a ready sale, \$10,000 worth of orders being booked at the World's Fair at Chicago, but it required from 1893 to 1897 to invent tools for putting them on the market in large quantities."

"At the time that I had made the said present to the said party, I remarked that if by any unforeseen accident the Self-Threading Sewing Machine stock did not make good, I would substitute income to at least said amount of \$2,500 from some one or more of my various properties when said properties should have improved so as to enable me to do so without feeling it."

**Time Comes to Make Good.** "Said schedule proves my property to have improved until it is worth over

WILSON RESENTS NUGENT'S REMARK

New Jersey Governor Orders Democratic State Chairman From His Office.

INTEGRITY IS IMPUGNED

Caller, in Departing, Tells Him That He Is No Gentleman.

Trenton, N. J., March 20.—The German election bill, which Governor Wilson is so earnestly advocating, was expected to come up on second reading in the House to-night and late this afternoon Governor Wilson sent for Democratic State Chairman James B. Nugent with a view of talking matters over. The interview terminated in Governor Wilson practically ordering Nugent out of his executive office. After the meeting, both Governor Wilson and Chairman Nugent gave out statements which were practically the same as to what actually happened, although differing in their conclusions.

Governor Wilson asked Nugent if it was true that he was opposing the bill and had Nugent good reason for his opposition. Nugent replied that the Governor had the votes, "but I do not know how you secured them."

This, the Governor characterized as an insult, and bade Nugent good afternoon, at the same time waving his hand toward the door. Nugent retorted that he had "always been satisfied that you were not a gentleman," and left.

Just before the House convened, Assemblyman Matthews, the Democratic leader, who has been opposed to the German bill, expressed a willingness to resign. As soon as his purpose was intimated, the Democratic members drowned out his voice and refused to listen to him.

STRIKE BOUND TO FAIL

Gaynor Thinks District Attorney Should Take Charge of Situation.

New York, March 20.—The district attorney ought to take charge of the situation precipitated by the strike and drivers employed by the Adams, Wells-Fargo and United States Express Companies, in the opinion of Mayor Gaynor, expressed in a letter this afternoon to General Organizer William H. Ashton, of the strikers, commending his opposition to the calling of a general strike.

"It may well be a criminal offense to conspire to secure anybody in any way or by any means, but to call such a strike as this," the Mayor writes, "the present strike is only for the most frivolous reasons, and unjustified and bound to fail, after causing commerce and the community great loss and trouble, thereby injuring the cause of labor."

Representatives of the express companies declared to-night that the backbone of the strike had been broken, and bound to fail, after causing commerce and the community great loss and trouble, thereby injuring the cause of labor.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for relieving coughs and hoarseness.